The Canadian Nurse

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POST-GRADUATE WORK.

As has already been pointed out in this magazine one of the greatest problems in the history of nursing is the establishing of post-graduate courses in hospital training schools, which would be of inestimable value to the nursing profession in Canada.

On another page of this number a schedule of "Proposed Post-Graduate Work" will be found by Miss Ellis, Principal of the Training School of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, who is recognized as one of the most able teachers in the profession of nursing.

Already in some hospitals the training schools have been thrown open for the post-graduate work, but as yet no definite course has been mapped out. The schedule drawn by Miss Ellis seems to cover the ground and no doubt will attract the higher type of nurses. As yet it has not been thought necessary to give the theoretical teaching, but experience has taught us that as we have advanced in the work we are better able to glean from a course of theoretical instruction than when we were pupil nurses.

The advantages to the hospital will be marked. The bringing of the old and more experienced nurses into touch, and perhaps into sympathy, once more with the work of the hospital, and the extra teaching on the wards, cannot help but improve the ward methods.

Post-graduate work in our best operating rooms is very much needed throughout the country, where there are many beautiful operating rooms; but the same complimentary remark, alas! can not always be made with regard to the technique of the nurses. The medical profession to-day has the right to feel that it ought to be possible to operate with perfect safety in any hospital where there is a training school or wherever there is a graduate nurse employed.

From a woman's standpoint (and I would make this plea very strong) we must insist on special attention being given to the training of the nurse in obstetrical work and the care of the child in health and disease, and the bringing about a more natural condition of affairs. Every nurse should know, in

an emergency, how to conduct a case of normal labor with safety both to mother and child.

For graduates from smaller hospitals in good standing one year's course should be required. Such a course would make them eligible for all associations or registrations.

This post-graduate work need not necessarily be given in one hospital, but every branch should be made accessible somewhere.

The expense for such a course should be made as light as possible for some years. It will not do at present to charge a fee. In order to avoid expense the pupil should be allowed to wear either the uniform of the school or a white uniform. As it is difficult for the post-graduate pupil to take up the active work on the wards and become accustomed to the ward floor, it would be advisable to insist that she shall wear a suitable boot and rubber heels. Comfortable quarters should be provided by the hospital, and she should not be required to do any night duty.

The hours of duty might be arranged in the following way, to the advantage of the pupil and the hospital.

Hours of duty for five days of the week:

On duty 7 a.m. Off duty 12.30.

Lunch, rest and lecture. On duty 5.30 p.m.

Off duty 8.30 p.m., which would allow one half-hour for dinner and two and one-half hours practical duty, making a total of eight hours on the ward and ample time for rest and class work.

On Wednesday, on duty 7 a.m. until 3.30 p.m. Off duty rest of day.

Sundays, on duty 7 a.m. until 2.30 p.m. Off rest of day.

To have a graduate nurse on duty from 5.30 until 8.30 p.m. would be of great advantage to the wards. It would enable the night nurse to make her patients very much more comfortable and to carry out the night orders for the evening more carefully. Experience has taught me how extremely busy the wards are from 7 until 8.30, and many times it is quite impossible for the nurse to do what is really necessary for the comfort and welfare of the patients. For in our zeal for greater knowledge and more perfect technique we must not forget that after all our real work is the care of the sick patient in the bed.

For the nurse who does not wish to do the actual practical work arrangements should be made to attend the theoretical course, paying a fee and receiving nothing in the way of board, lodging, or laundry. There should be a definite date for entering the hospital, quarterly, so arrangements could be made some time in advance.

Never in the history of nursing has the graduate nurse been in such demand. For every branch of the work the demand is greater than the supply. The importance and the possibilities are increasing daily and she must be fitted for the work.

In looking over this schedule of post-graduate work it appears

complicated and would suggest much expense, but it can be worked out very simply in connection with the other work of the school, and the extra teaching can be done by the graduate head nurses, if the hospitals are willing to increase their salaries accordingly.

In our ranks we have many capable teachers if only the opportunity be given them. Our alumnæ associations can advance the standing and best interests of nurses and also further the interests of their training schools by giving their hearty support and co-operation. Thus funds could not be put to a better use than in helping to instruct and educate in this way and thus place the profession of nursing on the highest plane attainable.

G. A. H.

A SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF POST-GRADUATE WORK.

COURSE I.—The course of post-graduate work for the nursing of children to cover at least from four to six months. Eight hours day duty of practical work under the direction of a competent graduate nurse. The time should be equally divided between the medical, surgical and orthopedic departments.

A course of lectures on the following subjects by a physician: "The Diseases of Children," "The Orthopedic Treatment of Children's Diseases," "The Diet of the Young Child in Health and Disease."

Lecture on Nursing Ethics.

Clinical talks by a competent graduate nurse upon the best methods of nursing sick children, with frequent demonstrations, entering most carefully into the smallest detail of the work. The latest books on the nursing of children.

COURSE II.—The course of post-graduate work on obstetrical nursing, to cover eight weeks. Eight hours a day duty on the wards under the direction of a competent graduate head nurse.

Lectures on the Ethics of Nursing.—Course of lectures by a physician on obstetrics, including a lecture upon, "Bacteriology in Relation to Obstetrical Cases." Course of lectures by a physician upon, "The Condition and Care of the New-born Child." Clinical talks by a graduate head nurse upon obstetrical nursing of both the mother and the child, with demonstrations, giving attention to the actual teaching of the smallest details of the work.

COURSE III.—The course of post-graduate work in the surgical pavilion to cover eight weeks. Practical work eight hours daily, or longer if there are operations to be performed.

The pupil should take the place of the third operating room assistant, and should be carefully taught all the small details of

the operating room service by a competent graduate nurse in charge of the pavilion. These details to cover a general plan of the operating room technique: The preparation of dressings; sutures; iodoform gauze; care of the instruments; lay-out of the instruments; setting up of the operating room tables; sterilization; management of the sterilizers; care of the patients in the operating rooms; prevention of unnecessary exposure of the patient, etc., etc.

Lectures by a surgeon upon: The operating room technique; bacteriology relating to the operating room; instruments; sutures; needles; the operating room in general; scrub-up of patients; the various positions on the operating room tables; anesthesia; emergencies in the operating room; shock; collapse; drugs used in the dressing of wounds; bad effect of certain drugs; the prevention of surgical pneumonia; the technique of transfusion; operations in the private home, etc., etc.

Course IV.—The course on the nursing of medical cases to cover eight weeks. Eight hours of practical duty daily in the medical wards under the direction of a competent graduate head nurse.

Lecture on Nursing Ethics.

Clinical talks by a physician upon: The new things in the treatment of medical diseases; bacteriology in relation to medical diseases; the value of the examination of the blood; blood pressure; venesection; the use of oxygen; the fresh air treatment; diet in disease; copious water drinking in typhoid fever; examination of the urine, etc., etc.

Clinical talks, with demonstrations, by a competent graduate nurse upon: The best methods of nursing medical cases; the use of the various baths and packs; the skilful handling of the patients; ventilation, charting; the administration of oxygen; the technique of venesection; lumbar puncture; aspiration; disinfection; the giving of antitoxine; the best methods of giving food to the helpless sick.

Course V.—The course on the nursing of surgical cases to cover eight weeks. Eight hours practical day duty under the direction of a competent graduate head nurse.

Lecture on Nursing Ethics.

Clinical talks by a physician upon: Bacteriology in relation to surgical nursing; the new things in the treatment of medical cases; the dressing of wounds; the application of bandages and splints; the preparation of the patient for operation; diet in relation to major operative cases, etc.

Clinical talks by a competent graduate head nurse upon: The best methods of nursing surgical cases; the preparation of the dressing carriage; the giving of saline infusions; the preparation of solutions; the application of dressings; the skilful hand-

ling of the helpless sick; the prevention of bed sores; irrigation; the use of nutritive enemata, etc., etc.

COURSE VI.—The course of post-graduate work on mental nursing, to cover twelve weeks. Eight hours of practical day duty under the direction of a competent graduate head nurse.

Lecture on Nursing Ethics.

A course of lectures on mental diseases by a physician. Clinical talks by a graduate head nurse upon: The best methods of nursing mental cases; the feeding of mental cases; restraint; the value and methods of the bath treatment; fresh air; occupation; institutions for the treatment of mental cases, etc., etc.

COURSE VII.—The course of post-graduate executive work to cover twelve weeks. The time to be spent as third assistant to the principal of the school.

Theoretical Work.—The theoretical course of instruction for the school, including the preliminary course of lectures. Instruction to be given by the principal upon: The general plan and management of the school; simple methods of keeping training school books; the new methods in training school work; the details of the preliminary course of instruction; the new and the best books for the use of the training school; the relation of the executive training school officer to the trustees, the superintendent of the hospital, the hospital, the school, the medical profession, etc., etc.

ELIZABETH ELLIS.

The Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

HOSPITAL ETHICS AND DISCIPLINE.

There is another ethical point on which too stringent regulations cannot exist or too strict supervision be made—that is regarding the nurse's relations with men—the male patients, the orderly, the porter, the patient's friends, the physicians, the internes, and others. Because this is a delicate subject to approach it is simply ignored in some hospitals. While all are ready to admit the importance of the question, yet it is the one thing that is not discussed fairly and openly by some superintendents with their head nurses and pupils. From the very first day of a nurse's career in a hospital, she should be given to understand in unmistakable language, that the thing required is that every nurse shall conduct herself so that she will be above suspicion inside the hospital and outside. The whole world is not desperately wicked, but there is a considerable portion of it that is desperately weak. It is just as well for superintendents to accept that fact without question, for to launch a girl who has had little contact

with the world as it really is on a hospital career, without warning her of these temptations that will surely come to her—temptations of which she has never before dreamed—is a crime that in the light of experience is inexcusable. After a few years' experience with life as it is lived in a hospital nurses will be wiser about such things. In their early days they need to be guided by the wisdom of others, who have been over the road and know where they are likely to stumble or "make fools of themselves." We have depended on the nurse being so sensitive to social position as to make such guidance unnecessary, but experience has shown that a sense of superior social position is not always an obstacle to such entanglements in other walks of life.

It is one thing to theorize about ethics, and handle the whole question as an abstract problem, or as we might discuss astronomy or any other far away shadowy subject. It is another matter entirely to handle ethical questions fairly and squarely, as such questions relate to everyday life and conduct, and to the people we have to deal with inside the four walls of any given hospital. Gladstone's prescription for many evils is very necessary, "A little common sense." When, after plain warnings and admonitions, a nurse conducts herself in such a manner that she becomes subject for gossip or criticism because of indiscreet conduct where men are concerned, the sooner she is gotten rid of the better for everybody concerned. It is an injustice to self-respecting nurses, to the hospital, and to the profession to retain her and graduate her, however efficient she may be. What she is, is more important than what she can do.

The question of penalties for violations of rules is a big one, and one on which opinion is greatly divided. Taking away a nurse's cap is sometimes tried, but it does not seem wise to thus humiliate a nurse before the patient whose respect she must keep. The ranking system in some large hospitals, where no private patients are admitted, has been successful, but it could not be as successfully applied in smaller hospitals or hospitals with a large proportion of private patients. Each nurse is given her rank in the order of her arrival, such rank being observed in seating in the class room, dining room, assignment of work, etc. After the first examination the rank is according to results. Failure to come up to a certain standard of work is sufficient cause to place a nurse farther down the ranks, otherwise she is promoted as vacancies occur.

Depriving a nurse of her afternoon off for being late at breakfast, or late getting in, is advocated by some who have tried it. Sending a nurse off duty for lack of neatness, or for boisterous conduct, and causing her to lose a half day, impresses the lesson on her and on the whole class as hours of talking would not do. Failure to answer bells is one of the things that has to be constantly dealt with. For this offence suspension for a week has accomplished what seemed impossible without it. No one wants

to suspend nurses, but indifference to the calls of the patients is something that cannot be condoned. For omissions regarding orders, some superintendents have tried the plan of calling the nurse to the office, and requiring her to confess it to the physician. This has proven a more effectual way of dealing with it than letting him find it out himself, and perhaps pass it over without comment. It is all very well to theorize about "ruling by love," but in hospitals it has been found practically impossible to enforce regulations with some nurses until some penalty was attached. In debatable matters, it is a pretty good rule to remember that what we would not want forty nurses to do we have no right to allow one to do.

When it comes to methods of maintaining discipline a great diversity of opinion exists. It is undoubtedly true that methods that are highly successful in one hospital would utterly fail in another, or be impossible of adoption, because of the difference in the types of hospitals concerned. Also it is true that the same nurse might require different treatment at various stages in her career. Successful discipline requires that nurses be dealt with as individuals. The probationer who arrived two days after the appointed time, or who spent a day in sight-seeing with her friends before reporting at the hospital, thinking it made no difference whether she started her course to-day or to-morrow or the next day, should be seriously talked to on the subject. The opportunity of teaching the necessity of obedience and punctuality, of showing how her failure to report on schedule time might disarrange the working of the machinery in various parts of the hospital, should not be neglected; but if a nurse who had spent a year in the hospital came in two days late after vacation, she should be more severely dealt with. A good rule in some hospitals for this breach of trust is to require two days extension of the training period for each day taken without permission.

One of the hard lessons to teach is the necessity of nurses regularly and frequently reading orders so that nothing is overlooked. Another point difficult to impress is that no order is to be omitted simply because it may be difficult to carry it out, or that failure of one person to attend to her part of the work does not excuse another. So frequently a thoughtless nurse will make an attempt at carrying out an order, give it up without really accomplishing it, and say nothing about it. If a medicine ordered is not at hand, for instance, some nurses will feel at liberty to omit it, without reporting the occurrence at the time when it should have been attended to. Let this habit of omission become prevalent in a hospital, and how can a physician or a superintendent be sure that any order will be carried out? Inattention to orders in the army or in a railway system is the cause of numerous disasters. It is the same in the hospital. Such delinquencies should

never be lightly passed over. In some hospitals a great point is made of the violation of rules regarding the time a nurse must be in the house or have her light out, while these weightier matters that have to do directly with the sick are too often passed over as common or unimportant occurrences. In the study of literature and rhetoric we found the point of due proportion was one of the important things emphasized. To have a proper sense of due proportion in dealing with nurses' offences is equally important to good results.

The nurse who has been told never to apply a hot water bottle to a patient with the water hotter than 115 deg. F., and in direct violation of a known rule fills the bottle with water at a temperature of 150 or 200 deg. F., is a dangerous element in a hospital. If she burns a patient and the offence is lightly passed over, we may expect other nurses to become less careful. There are careless nurses; there are others whom we dare hardly with justice call "careless," but we must admit that in some things they are not sufficiently careful. The thing we want to do is to prevent the nurse who is "not sufficiently careful" from getting into the "careless" class.

CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENTS.*

(Continued from May issue.)

The firm determination on the part of a hospital superintendent that everything possible shall be done for the patients will infuse much of the same spirit into all those who are employed in any capacity. Discipline is absolutely necessary, but, with a strict adherence to all the principles supporting good management, a willingness to allow every privilege consistent with proper conduct will always be appreciated. Just administration is generally found to faithfully exemplify "the art of being kind." As Canadians we are blessed with an innate love of fair play, and every one conversant with institutional life can recall instances in which the practical application of the Golden Rule has afforded a solution for many a difficuly. The supremacy of a hospital superintendent should be held by kindly influence rather than by interference. All the various departments must, if possible, be harmoniously related and be in perfect sympathy with and loyal to the head. There can be only one head to an institution. The value of ladies' auxiliary boards cannot be too highly estimated. Ontario hospitals owe a debt of gratitude for

*An address at the Canadian Hospital Association.

self-sacrificing devotion and zeal to such local boards, but none of the members of these should presume to dictate regarding the internal management of an institution. There is nothing to be feared from such a source if the superintendent takes and maintains a firm but dignified stand in regard to her or his responsibilities. On the other hand, a superintendent makes a mistake if the assistants in the hospital are not encouraged to go ahead and develop the different departments over which they are placed. An American hospital superintendent, whose rank is second to none, said to me not long ago, "I hope the day will never come when I shall be unwilling to learn some improved method of doing things from the employee in the most humble position in this institution." Such a remark coming from such a source left an impression on me. Our hospitals are for the care of the sick, and the well-being of the patients must be the first consideration with every one. There is sometimes a danger that the details and necessary formalities of administration may absorb so much attention that the real object for which the institution exists may be occasionally lost sight of. Simplicity may readily be made the helpmate of accuracy in hospital management. Complexity in detail can be avoided and at the same time have such a perfect system of management that the life of the superintendent may be kept contented and serene.

A hospital superintendent must always bear an important relation to the general public. The patients' friends require no little attention. I know a hospital, more than a thousand miles from here, where excellent medical and surgical work was done, and where the patients were kindly and carefully looked after, but, on account of the superintendent being boorish in manner, a totally wrong impression was given to the public, and, in consequence, the financial results at the end of each year were not what they should have been. The visitors at a hospital are so often unreasonably exacting and difficult to control that great overdrafts are often made on the patient forbearance of the superintendent, who is called upon to answer their inquiries. Three hours one day in the week should be a sufficient allowance for regular visiting days, but, of course, when a patient is very ill, it should be possible by consent of the superintendent for a patient's friends to be admitted more often.

The design of every hospital architect now is to provide a building that can be readily kept clean. The constant desire of every hospital superintendent is for immaculate cleanliness, and, to maintain that condition with too often an indifferent corps of workers, is a perplexing problem. The extent to which the responsibility for hospital housekeeping depends upon the nurses in training is a question more difficult than I would attempt to solve. While it is necessary to instil into every probationary nurse that one of the foundation stones for success consists in

having a patient's surroundings clean and neat, and that it is not a menial task to keep them so, care must be taken to spare, as far as possible, and protect from physical drudgery those who have enlisted for a life work in a calling which demands mental application as much as it does muscular activity. To meet the criticism one hears in these days of the overtrained nurse is an addition to every superintendent's endless duties.

Such an association as you are forming to-day might devise a uniform method of keeping hospital accounts. Some schedule might be prepared and carefully discussed that would lead to the adoption of a method of keeping accounts that might be made common to all institutions. A uniform hospital register is a long-felt want in the hospitals of Ontario. It should not be a difficult task for such an association as this to suggest the adoption of a form of register that would prove, not only labor-saving, but one which would provide all information that should be recorded concerning patients admitted. With a uniform system of accounting and recording, the necessary book-keeping in connection with a hospital would cease to be a labor and the compilation of returns would become an easy task. The question of finances is one which nearly every hospital superintendent must ever have in view. By adopting a simple system of accounting it may be known from week to week what expenditures are being made for every item and the cost per patient for each article enumerated in the maintenance account. Every careful superintendent should clearly understand the resources of the institution, and, knowing what the possibilities for increase or decrease are, use discretion in directing and controlling expenditure. Prudent, judicious economy must, however, be distinguished from the parsimonious spirit.

A wise superintendent will never lose sight of the fact that the mission of the hospital is not confined to allay suffering and relieve the physical distress of those cared for within its walls. The hospital should ever spread a gospel of health and right living throughout the community where it exists. Not only should the institution be a model of sanitary housekeeping, but the doctrine it inculcates should do much to demonstrate the best and truest hygienic truths. The beams of light from a hospital should shine forth and enter every home within the radius of its influence, so that the superstitious and baneful influences that shadow many lives may disappear as mist before the morning sun. The hospital in its great mission of teaching people how to live, in order that they may keep healthy, has a field of ever enlarging usefulness. The establishment of local sanatoria for consumptives in Germany has done more to educate the people in regard to the nature and prevention of tuberculosis than any other agency. Where prejudice once existed in regard to the establishment of these local sanatoria, through a miscon-

ception of the nature of the disease, it is now found that in the immediate vicinity of these institutions the disease has become practically unknown. These good results are entirely attributed to the fact that the people were taught how to live. Every hospital has its sphere of usefulness, then, in becoming an educational institution, not necessarily where its wards are visited by students, but through the potent influence which a wise superintendent may exert in aiming to make all the departments of the hospital helpful to all who come in contact therewith. I do not know of any calling in life that requires greater versatility in talent and larger resources than are looked for in a hospital superintendent. Patience with them must never cease to be a virtue. Their mission in life unfolds for them new fields of usefulness from day to day. As heads of institutions devoted to the care and relief of suffering humanity they must rule and guide with the spirit of Him who left for us the first example of the hospital spirit. Whether at the head of a hospital large or small, your mission is to shed forth a radiance from the torch which privilege has placed in your hand. May this organization of the hospital superintendents of Ontario inspire new zeal and earnestness and be helpful to each one personally and to the institutions in this Province for whose welfare you have rendered such valuable and faithful service.

R. W. Bruce-Smith.

THE RELATION OF THE WORK OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE TO THAT OF GENERAL HOSPITALS.

(Continued from May Issue.)

The question of dietary forms one of the most important problems of hospital administration. A step in advance has been made at Rockwood Hospital during the past year by the installation of a steam carving table, with covered hot water dishes. Experienced carvers take charge of the work, and the meat is sent to the dining tables in covered hot water dishes, and the meal is thus served warm and palatable. The economic and dietetic value of the departure is beyond question. The general hospital of to-day owes its capacity for good to the loyalty and devotion of those who, within its halls, were inspired with love for the noblest of human callings. The hospitals for the insane should be opened wide for the student, that more general knowledge of the etiology, pathology and treatment of mental disease should be the property of every graduate in medicine. Rockwood Hospital has opened its wards for clinical purposes, and a thorough course of lectures on mental diseases is given annually by the staff to the university students. Not only are diagnosis, prog-

nosis and treatment of the various psychoses carefully elucidated, but the physical incidents leading thereto are fully demonstrated in the medical and surgical clinics in the wards and in the hospital amphitheatre. That such a course has been received with lively appreciation, I know; that it will be productive of good to the community, I feel assured.

I now come to the second portion of my task. How shall we classify our patients to bring about the best results? There is a growing demand for earlier and more effective treatment of the various forms of psychosis. For this reason it is urged that psychopathic wards should be maintained in connection with our general hospitals. For my part I have no hesitation in urging that we should make hospitals of our asylums, instead of making asylums of our hospitals.

While it may be true, as Diller remarks, that insanity is but one group of many observable phenomena of physical disease, and it is never the sole expression of disease, that physical signs and symptoms always accompany it, yet, with properly equipped hospitals for the insane, and with the true spirit of investigation dominating those in charge, surely these phenomena can be best studied and treated by physicians who give their time and thought to this special work. The alcoholic, the neurasthenic, the hysterical, the so-called border-land patient, has had his day in the general hospital. His disease, his condition, his phenomena have not been appreciated, and therefore his treatment has been a profound failure. Sooner or later he finds his way to the hospital for the insane. Any one who has had any experience in the management of our general hospitals knows full well the utter inutility of attempting to treat therein cases of acute insanity. The nurses are entirely inexperienced in this class of work. Accommodation for the reception of these patients is wanting. There is no means of isolating them from the patients the general hospital is designed to treat. The time and care each individual case demands cannot possibly be given, in the present state of our general hospitals, without immense additional expense. Far better were it for both the patients and the hospitals that each class of hospital should broaden and develop its own particular sphere of usefulness.

I am fully aware of the public mind with regard to the hospitals for the insane, but time and education have overcome difficulties more serious than this, and if it be that the great good these hospitals may accomplish is in any way hampered by the term now applied to them, by all means let the name of "Asylum" and "Hospital for the Insane" disappear, and that of "Psychopathic Hospital" be used instead. Neither superstition, nor ignorance, nor prejudice should stand in the way of any great advancement.

EDWARD RYAN.

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ADVANCES IN MEDICINE.*

(Continued from May issue.)

The treatment of epilepsy has been most unsatisfactory in its results. The formation of epileptic colonies seems to afford one solution of the problem, giving these sufferers the opportunity of constant medical supervision, preventing intermarriage and the multiplication of this class of degenerates, and affording the means of teaching them trades and other ways of earning a livelihood and thus making them useful members of society.

Even in ancient times sun-baths were used in the treatment of certain diseases, but the fact that the skin and soft parts are more or less permeable to rays of ordinary light has not until recently been conclusively demonstrated. The experiments carried on by Widmark, of Stockholm, and by Finsen, have led to the successful treatment of certain skin diseases by the sun's rays. It was in 1893 that Finsen began the treatment of smallpox by excluding from the sick-room all but the red rays, which are not as harmful as the violet rays. Similar methods are now adopted for the other infectious exanthemata.

Allied to this form of therapy is that which has arisen out of the discovery, in 1895, by Wilhelm Roentgen of the kind of radiant energy known as the Roentgen or X-rays. When living tissue is exposed for a sufficient length of time to these rays, peculiar changes are brought about in the cells, expressed first by increased cellular activity and afterwards by cell-death. Thus far this treatment has been chiefly successful in diseases of the skin, the mucous membrane and the tissues lying directly beneath them, as lupus, eczema, sycosis, favus, epithelioma, rodent ulcer, and certain forms of carcinoma.

But it is rather in the domain of diagnosis that the Roentgen rays claim their greatest achievements. In the diagnosis of obscure fractures (remembering that radiographs are shadow pictures, not actual pictures of the objects themselves), and the locating of foreign bodies in the tissues, such as gall-stones and renal calculi, much valuable assistance is rendered, both to physician and surgeon. But further than this, with improved technique much help may now be obtained in determining certain diseases of the thorax. Tuberculous changes may be seen as early as they can be noted by physical signs, while the location and extent of the disease can also be definitely shown. Similar help may be derived from the examination of pleurisy, pneumonia, new growths and thoracic aneurysm. In diseases of the digestive tract, also, while the X-rays are not as likely to be as useful for diagnostic purposes as in affections of the heart or lungs, yet

*An address to the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.

some good results have already been accomplished. Cohn reports many cases of esophageal disease beautifully demonstrated. In esophageal stricture, the patient eats thick rice porridge mixed with bismuth subnitrate. The esophagus above the stricture can be seen, when examined radioscopically, to fill slowly with opaque masses, while below the stricture, if it be not impermeable, a thin band of food can be seen slowly descending to the stomach. Similarly, diverticula, dilatations, paralysis of the esophagus, tumors of the stomach and cancer may be shown by the fluoroscope.

A method of diagnosis, very useful to the surgeon, is the leucocyte count, by which he is enabled to recognize the existence of suppuration or gangrene. The white corpuscles in the blood are examined and counted. If the polymorphonuclear neutrophil cells are out of all proportion to the total number of white cells, it is a positive indication of suppuration.

We were formerly taught to look upon the presence of albumen and casts in the urine as a contra-indication to anesthesia and operation. But operations on the kidney for decapsulation have shown the incorrectness of this opinion. Dwight believes that albumin in minute quantities is a normal constituent of the urine. Cabot maintains that albumin and casts alone never demonstrate the existence of a nephritis. The physical characteristics of the urine, the presence or absence of uremia, dropsy or cardiac involvement, together with the general course of the disease, give much more valuable information.

In the diagnosis of typhoid fever, we can get earlier and surer help from the cultivation of typhoid bacilli from the patient's blood than from the Widal test. The difficulty and complexity of the procedure have hitherto stood in the way of its general use. Conradi has made known a simplified method which makes it easier for the general practitioner. His culture medium consists of an ox-gall, to which ten per cent. peptone and ten per cent. glycerine have been added. It is thus possible to prove the presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood long before the Widal test becomes positive.

(To be continued.)

"When through the gates of stress and strain
Comes forth the vast event,
The simple, sheer, sufficing, sane
Result of labor spent.
They that have wrought the end well thought
Be neither saint nor sage,
But men who merely did the work
For which they drew the wage." —*Kipling.*

NURSES BELONGING TO THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Chief Lady Superintendent.—Miss Margaret Allen.

District Lady Superintendents.—Miss Charlotte Eastwood, Toronto; Miss Agnes Lynch, Montreal; Miss Edith Hardy, Ottawa.

Superintendents of Hospitals.—Miss Alice K. Franklin, Rock Bay, B.C.; Miss Violet Nesbitt, Revelstoke, B.C.; Miss Hattie McLean, Arrowhead, B.C.; Miss Alice Alexander, Kaslo, B.C.; Miss Elizabeth Chalmers, Regina, Sask.; Miss Rebecca McDonald, Indian Head, Sask.; Miss Augusta Blakely, Yorkton, Sask.; Miss Mary Hammond, Shoal Lake, Man.; Mrs. Mounsey, Swan River, Man.; Miss Jessie McDuffie, Thessalon, Ont.; Miss Alice F. Hunt, Copper Cliff, Ont.; Miss Margaret Park, North Bay, Ont.; Miss Gertrude Shields, Almonte, Ont.; Miss Beatrice Pearce, Pictou, N.S.; Miss Edith Mayou, Harrington Cove, Labrador.

Nurses.—Miss Lora Cruikshank, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Edith Burpee, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Irene Norcross, Rock Bay, B.C.; Miss Anna B. White, Revelstoke, B.C.; Miss Mary Evans, Revelstoke, B.C.; Miss M. Sharpe, Revelstoke, B.C.; Miss G. McFarlane, Revelsoke, B.C.; Miss Marie G. Travers, Regina, Sask.; Miss E. S. Walker, Indian Head, Sask.; Miss Minnie Hance, Indian Head, Sask.; Miss Edith Rayside, Indian Head, Sask.; Miss M. Grant, Yorkton, Sask.; Miss G. Heales, Yorkton, Sask.; Miss Maud Moulton, Shoal Lake, Man.; Miss M. Fyfe, Swan River, Man.; Miss Isabel McCulloch, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss I. Walls, Fort William, Ont.; Miss C. Dawkins, Thessalon, Ont.; Miss L. Pepper, Copper Cliff, Ont.; Miss E. Bond, Copper Cliff, Ont.; Miss M. Keith, North Bay, Ont.; Miss A. Dodds,

North Bay, Ont.; Miss E. J. Shanks, North Bay, Ont.; Miss E. Hagan, North Bay, Ont.; Miss M. Aldrich, Gravenhurst, Ont.; Miss M. Evans, Toronto, Ont.; Miss M. Barry, Toronto, Ont.; Miss M. E. Hanna, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss C. O'Connor, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss E. Offord, Kingston, Ont.; Miss S. McLean, London, Ont.; Miss J. Douglas, Almonte, Ont.; Miss B. Middlemas, Montreal, Que.; Miss H. Macdonnell, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Robinson, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Brodie, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Fleming, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Pomeroy, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Diplock, Montreal, Que.; Miss K. Gilmour, Montreal, Que.; Miss Davison, Montreal, Que.; Miss J. Adams, Montreal, Que.; Miss F. Andrews, Montreal, Que.; Miss I. Bates, Montreal, Que.; Miss T. McDougal, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Bates, Montreal, Que.; Miss E. Maxwell, St. John, N.B.; Miss M. Muir, St. John, N.B.; Miss M. Stickles, Yarmouth, N.S.; Miss Mellefont, Halifax, N.S.; Miss H. Dodd, Halifax, N.S.; Miss Morrison, Truro, N.S.; Miss G. Sothern, Canso, N.S.; Miss Duncan, Sydney, N.S.

Reserve List.—Miss E. M. E. Smith, Miss A. Hurcomb, Miss J. A. Dunn, Miss Oswald, Miss Moore, Miss Ford, Miss E. M. Robertson, Miss R. Lee, Miss Martin, Miss C. Campbell, Miss Watchorn.

A POST-GRADUATE course in District Nursing will be given in the Home of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa. Apply to Miss Allen, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa.

THE people of Fort William expect that within a year the addition to the McKellar Memorial Hospital will be completed, and that they will have room enough then to accommodate the sick of the city. This will be greatly appreciated by the physicians and nurses, who have had very trying experiences during the past year.

MISS ANNIE BROWN, of the Dauphin General Hospital Nursing staff, completed her course of training on February 17th, and on the evening of the 18th was presented with her diploma and medal. Miss Brown is to be congratulated upon the excellent standing she took in her final examinations.

ON Tuesday, February 5th, the nurses of Mrs. Meachem's Home, Collingwood, gave a tea to all the graduates and honorary members of the Alumnæ Association. Mrs. Meachem received, assisted by Miss Robinson, Miss Lord, Miss Cottrill and Miss Gerald Morton. A most enjoyable time was spent, and the hour of departure came all too soon.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

"Je le pansay ; Dieu le guarit." [I tended him ; God healed him.]
—*Ambroise Paré.*

Canadian District

MONTREAL.—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday, Holy Communion at M.G.H., 6.15 a.m. Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday, Holy Communion at R.V.H., 6.15 p.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 1773, Ontario Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216, Drummond Street.
OTTAWA—The Cathedral, First Monday.
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Kitson, the Rectory.
Local Superior—Miss L. C. Wicksteed, 494, Albert Street.
TORONTO—St. James' Cathedral Rectory, last Friday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Edward A. Welch, St. James' Cathedral Rectory.
Local Superior—Mrs. Welch.
Secretary—Miss Maud Roger, 5 Howland Ave.

The monthly afternoon meetings—alternately devotional and social—which have been started by the Montreal Branch this year, especially for those nurses who are unable to attend meetings in the evenings, have proved successful, and been well attended. The last of these was a "tea" given at the Nurses' Club by the Misses Shaw and Tedford, on Tuesday, April 9. The hostesses received their guests in the club room, which is very bright and cheerful; the tea table was prettily decorated, and the gathering was much enjoyed by all present. Great interest was taken in a table, on which were arranged a number of rolls of bandages, nightingales, binders, and other articles used in nursing. These things were the work of members of the Guild, and the outcome of a suggestion, made some months ago, that the city members should do a little work for others during Lent. The idea was taken up warmly, and the result was a surprise to everyone. At the close of the meeting the articles in question were packed up and taken next morning to Miss Lynch for the use of the nurses of the Victorian Order in their work amongst the poor. Before the party broke up the Superior read letters in regard to the General Secretary's approaching visit to Canada, when it is hoped that she may have an opportunity of meeting most of the members, and also any other nurses who may be interested in the Guild.

259 Peel Street, Montreal. M. E. WAND.

My Scallop-Shell of Quiet

GIVE me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage;
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul like quiet palmer
Travelleth toward the land of Heaven;
. . . . . .
My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot;
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not.
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—*T. E. Brown.*

In banquets remember that you entertain two guests, body and soul.—*Epictetus.*

What is the good of our growing older if we don't lend a hand to those younger than ourselves?—*Graham Travers.*

It is not the great evil we are always dreading that matters most—though that, God knows, is bad enough!—but the way in which we face that evil."—*Graham Travers.*

Now as they came up to these places, behold the Gardener stood in the way; to whom the Pilgrims said, Whose goodly vineyards and gardens are these?

He answered, They are the King's, and are planted here for his own delights and for the solace of pilgrims.

—*John Bunyan.*

The Pilgrim's Progress.

The Canadian Nurse

VOL. III. TORONTO, JUNE, 1907. NO. 6

Editorial.

PRESIDENT FALCONER.

The welcome announcement has just been made that the important position of President of the University of Toronto is no longer vacant. Further, those who are well qualified to judge assure us that the choice of the Governors is a good one. The hour has come to enter on a new era of University life, and it is the hope of all lovers of true progress, of sound scholarship, of wide sympathies, and of noble ideals of education that the man for the hour has come, too. As individuals, and as Canadians, our readers are deeply interested in this event. As members of a profession, we may find ourselves, ere long, still more directly interested, for it may be possible that those of us who are working for professional and legal status in the Province of Ontario may find a helper in the chief executive officer of the Provincial University. Be that as it may, we join in the cordial welcome to the new President, and wish him great and true success.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Two disastrous fires, the origin of which is rather mysterious, have unfortunately occurred recently at McGill University in Montreal. The first ruined the Science Building, and the second almost destroyed the Pathological Museum, where priceless specimens—collected during seventy years—the work of Dr. Osler and many others, were preserved, and used daily in the instruction of students. The efforts of Dr. Maude Abbott, the Curator, and others have saved from destruction about a thousand valuable specimens. Our readers will have heard of the almost overwhelming losses of the museum with great regret, not only on account of the irreparable character of the loss, but also on account of their interest in the work of Dr. Abbott, whose achievements in her chosen field of work have been so brilliant, and who is regarded, not only in Montreal, but everywhere in Canada as

one of the best and kindest friends of the nursing profession. We are delighted to hear of an effort to re-stock the museum in which the International Pathological Museums Association is to unite, and sincerely hope that McGill Pathological Museum may yet have its losses more than made up.

DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.

The French-Canadian habitant has lost his interpreter, and Canada has lost one of her sweetest poets, one of her noblest and dearest sons. The medical profession has lost a good and kind physician, a favorite with everyone. Not only so, but wherever English books are read the name of Drummond is known and loved. The humor, the human sympathy, the pathos and beauty of his poems prove that they come from the heart, and to the heart of the reader they invariably find their way. Irish by birth and descent, he had a marvellous knowledge and sympathy with the French-Canadian. His grand physique, his fine voice and kind countenance would have made him remarked in any company, and his literary work will make his name immortal. Dr. Drummond was educated at Bishop's College, in Lennoxville, where he graduated in medicine in 1884. He practised as a physician in Montreal for over twenty years. On April 2, at Cobalt, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and never regained consciousness, dying on April 6. The wife and family of Dr. Drummond, in this, the greatest of all bereavements, will be surrounded with the sympathy of the entire community.

THE MISSION OF THE MODERN NURSE.

Dr. Andre Mesureur, Chief of the Cabinet of the Director of the Administration of the Assistance Publique of Paris, recently gave a magnificent address on the mission of the modern nurse. He spoke of the change modern ideas had made in enlarging this mission, and then of "two old principles that have not lost their value." These were "The personal qualities of the nurse, her character and her manner," and "The necessity of a general professional education, founded on an assiduous practical training."

M. le Docteur Mesureur then referred to the humanity of the good nurse.

"Humanity! This word perhaps too wide and too indefinite, does not imply excessive sentimentality and noisy manifestations. Humanity in a hospital is accomplished by a gesture, a

look which would be imperceptible to the stranger, but which transmits itself to the sufferers and soothes their pain. This humanity manifests itself continuously and evenly owing to the manner of life of the nurse, which soon becomes second nature to her. The good nurse is quickly known by an equable temper, easy and sympathetic manners; she accomplishes her duties without any trouble and with satisfaction and pleasure. There is a manner of walking through the ward which denotes the profound pity she feels for the patients. When she brings their meals she sees that everything is in its place, that the patient is in a comfortable position to take his food, and without any noise she arranges and readjusts his pillow and places his mug of milk within his reach. In the same thoughtful manner she will tidy up the bed of this one who has got uncovered and pick up the fallen handkerchief of the other. When the doctor speaks to her and asks her questions she avoids leaning on the bed and is never seen touching the bedclothes without cause.

"On visiting days—those unavoidable and trying days—she greets the relatives, remembering that in her they see salvation for their dear one. She understands what hopes are founded on her, what joy she can put in the heart of the sufferer, and those from whom he is separated, by a few genial words and a kindly manner, which denote her mission in life.

"The good nurse knows well what an hour of anxiety and agony it is for the new patient who arrives in hospital. Sometimes, indeed, he is an 'old hospital bird,' an old *habitué*, inclined to look upon himself as quite at home in the house of the sick; but much more frequently the patient is a being depressed by misery, and by physical and moral sufferings, who has been brought to this establishment, whose reputation is unknown to him.

"The populace is prompt in adding faith to legends. It believes easily that the sick are ill-treated. Lately, one of the important morning papers contained, I cannot tell you what a horrible picture of our hospitals. All things combine to frighten a new arrival; the noise of the wards, the overalls of the students, the long row of beds, the smell of carbolic or ether. It is this wounded one, a prey to sufferings, who is put in the care of the nurse. At this difficult moment, a kind word, a friendly greeting, will give the unfortunate one infinite consolation. He has just been separated from his own, who were unable to nurse him; he ought to feel that in hospital, though he cannot expect the same affection, he will be equally kindly treated. When everything frightens and oppresses him, he will grip willingly, if she puts it out, the friendly hand of the nurse.

"Let us then understand the true meaning of this humanity which ought to reign in a hospital. No sacrifice of oneself, no renouncing the world; you can be an excellent nurse without

daily facing death—modern science gives us the means of mitigating and of avoiding contagion. It is a duty not to neglect them. It is not a question of a rare and an exceptional act, but what is infinitely harder is to accomplish every day, and to begin again the next day a varied task, often revolting, and to do it without hesitation, with that quiet equable will of the one who knows her duty, who has freely chosen her mission in life, and seeks in her work for others the opportunity of demonstrating its nobility.

"The profession of a nurse is not a mere trade, it is something loftier. In hospitals you are dealing with human lives—this is what marks and distinguishes it from trades."

"If every nurse wastes only a pennyworth daily, at the end of the year there is a loss of £9,200."

Our readers will be deeply interested in the words of their French fellow-worker. We hope some who read these words will meet him this summer. Our own recent articles by Miss Aikens and Miss Wilson (W. G. H.) express admirably the same truths.

Before adding the concluding words of the address we must thank our contemporary, the *British Journal of Nursing,* for placing it within our reach.

And he concludes, "There are many who will listen to the high conception of a nurse we put before them. They must consider this high ideal and they must have confidence. Some will attain it, provided they grasp the responsibilities of their work and of all the width, breadth, and delicacy of the profession of a nurse."—*Translated by* E. R. W.

THE INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE, PARIS.

(Continued from May issue.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH.—MORNING SESSION, 9.30 TO 1 O'CLOCK.

President of Session—Miss Isla Stewart, Matron and Superintendent of Nursing, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Professional Organization.

"The Organization of the Nursing Profession: By its Members. By the State," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.

"Report on Organization and Laws in the United States," Miss Sarah E. Sly, Inter-State Secretary, President, Michigan State Nurses' Association.

"The Nurses' Registration Act in Germany," Fraulein Charlotte von Caemmerer, Berlin.

Discussion.

The History of the Professional Nursing Press.

"The British Journal of Nursing and the British Nursing Press," Miss M. Burr, Collaborator.

"The American Journal of Nursing, and the American Nursing Press," Miss M. E. P. Davis, Boston, U.S.A.

"Unterm Lazaruskreuz," Fraulein Karll, Editor.

"Bulletin Professionnel des Infirmières et Gardes Malades," Mme. Gillot, Founder.

"La Garde Malade Hospitalière," Dr. Anna Hamilton.

"The Canadian Nurse," Miss Crosby, Toronto, Canada.

International Reciprocity.

"International Reciprocity in Nurse Training and Work," Miss Van Vollenhoven, Holland.

Discussion. Opened by Miss C. Elston, Directrice, Civil Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Tondu, Bordeaux.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

The 13th annual meeting was held at the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, May 8-10, and was a great success, characterized by perfect arrangements and the kindest hospitality. The Society held morning and evening sessions, leaving the afternoon free for enjoyment. The impressive invocation was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Turner, V.G. Two graceful and charming as well as memorable addresses were given at the first session, one by the President, Miss Banfield, and the other by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson. Miss Alline's address in the evening on "Demand and Supply of Pupil-Nurses," was listened to with great interest, and also Miss Davis' paper on "What We Are Overlooking in the Training of the Modern Nurse." Another important paper was by Miss McMillan, of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

A great deal of business was despatched on the two following days, and these topics discussed: The Paris Conference, the Establishment of Chairs of Hospital Economics, the Care of the Sick of Moderate Means.

The visits to the Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania Hospitals were much enjoyed, and so were two delightful excursions, one by automobile to Valley Forge, and the other by steamer to Cramp's shipyards.

Among the Canadians present were Miss Molony, Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec; Miss Tedford, Montreal General; Miss Gallagher, Ottawa; Miss Stanley, London; Miss Scott, Kingston, and Miss Snively, Miss Brent and Miss Potts, of Toronto.

The next meeting will be held in Cincinnati, the new President being Mrs. Greenwood, of the Jewish Hospital. Miss Banfield, of Philadelphia, and Miss Henderson, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, are Vice-Presidents, and Miss Nevins, of Washington, Secretary.

Editorial Notes.

CANADA.

Miss Crawford in London.—A recent issue of the *British Journal of Nursing* contains an interesting interview with our own Miss Crawford, during her visit to England.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons.—Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., with the support of Sir John Dickson-Poynder and others, has introduced into the House of Commons a new Bill of twenty-six clauses, "To regulate the qualifications of trained nurses, and to provide for their registration." Mr. Claude Hay, M.P., has also given notice that he intends to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of nursing homes, and for the better training and registration of nurses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Workmen's Compensation Act.—This new act, which comes into force on July 1, 1907, will affect nurses and hospital officials as employers and employees. The Act does not include anyone employed otherwise than by way of manual labor whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year, or a person casually employed, or a police officer, or an outworker, or a member of the family of an employer living in his house. It is thought that the Act will protect nurses and render their future more secure.

The Guild of Service.—A new Guild to remove the evils of isolation and provide a rule of life for Churchmen and Churchwomen in connection with Poor Law and kindred institutions, has just been formed, with a prospect of great usefulness.

The Catholic Nurses Association.—This important Association is now ten years old, and has over one hundred members. Arrangements have been made for the meetings to be held in London, so that nurses who could not go as far as Harrow may attend.

SCOTLAND.

Important Memorandum.—The Scottish Local Government Board has issued an important Memorandum providing for the better education and general efficiency of nurses in training in hospitals and infirmaries under the Poor Laws.

Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.—One of the most important appointments in the nursing world, that of Lady Superintendent of Nurses at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (forever famous by association with the names of Simpson and Lister), vacated by the resignation of Miss Spencer, has just been filled by the

appointment of Miss Annie Warren Gill. Miss Gill is a graduate of the Infirmary, where she has been in succession Head Nurse, Night Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. When the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Hospital went out to the field in the Boer War, Miss Gill accompanied it as Matron. Afterwards she was sent out as Matron to the Concentration Camps in Orange River Colony and for her services in South Africa received the Royal Red Cross from the King. Since 1903 she has been Matron of the Royal Berkshire. There were eighteen applications for the appointment, one from America, three from Scotland and fourteen from England.

Recollections of Toronto.—Sir Hector Cameron, at Glasgow, at a meeting convened to provide for the rebuilding of the Children's Hospital there, gave an interesting description of the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto, and its Island Home, which he saw last summer.

IRELAND.

Annual Meeting, I. N. A.—The Irish Nurses Association recently held a most successful annual general meeting at Dublin. This is the third annual meeting of the association. Mrs. Kildare Treacy, Lady Superintendent of the City of Dublin Nursing Institution, Upper Baggot Street, was elected President, and Miss Cherry, Secretary. The President invited the members to attend the Paris Nursing Conference in June. Among others who were present and spoke was Lady Hermione Blackwood.

GERMANY.

German Midwives.—At the Fourth General Meeting of German midwives, held recently in Berlin, a petition was framed and a resolution passed that the petition should be presented to the Government. The more important proposals thus brought to the attention of the Government are: 1. The necessity of the careful selection of candidates for midwives' certificates and for their receiving at least one year's training. 2. The advisability of holding supplementary (post-graduate) courses of instruction for midwives every five years, the cost of which should be defrayed by municipal funds. 3. The securing of an adequate income for the midwife, at least £57 per year.

INDIA.

The Lady Curzon Training School.—The Lady Curzon Training School for Dais (midwives) and Nurses has recently been opened in Patiala. It was built at a cost of 24,000 rupees, and will be a great boon to the State of Patiala, as it will be available for training nurses and midwives at once. Lala Bhagwan Das, member of the Council of Regency, has done very much to found and further this project.

UNITED STATES

The United States.—The two great events of the month in the nursing world are the Superintendents' meeting at Philadelphia, and the Associated Alumnæ meeting at Richmond, Va. The latter is being held as we go to press, and Southern hospitality, combined with a splendid programme, will make it a sure success.

Obituary.

We announce with great regret the death of Miss Eleanor Emerson, which occurred at Fernie, B.C., April 16. Miss Emerson was a graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital Class '05. At the time of her death she was matron of Dr. Higgins' Hospital. Death was due to peritonitis.

It is with deepest regret that we announce the death of one of our most prominent and highly esteemed Nova Scotian nurses, Miss Maude G. Wirrell, which took place at Lunenburg, N.S., where she was on a private case. Miss Wirrell was a graduate of the V. G. H., Halifax, Class 1897, where she remained as a head nurse, and subsequently as night supervisor, which position she resigned to take up private work in the spring of 1905.

A very sad and unexpected death occurred in the Isolation Wards of the Guelph General Hospital, April 16, when one of the nurses in training, Miss Margaret Nesbit, passed away, aged 23 years, after a few days illness of scarlet fever and other complications. Miss Nesbit was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nesbit, of West Garafraxa, about four miles from Fergus, and a niece of Dr. Groves, of Fergus. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. Miss Nesbit came to the hospital last October, and was much beloved by her associates, and all connected with the hospital for her exceptionally fine qualities. Hers is the second death which has occurred among the nursing staff in the history of the institution. In 1890, Miss Fuller, of Meaford, died of pneumonia, a week before her graduation. Rev. Mr. Buckland, of St. James' Church, conducted the funeral service in the hospital for the bereaved family and friends of the deceased. The interment took place at Fergus.

Official Department.

THE CANADIAN NURSE has the honor of publishing official information from.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).

The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.

The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.

The Canadian Nurses' Association.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Collingwood General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnæ Association.

The St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Toronto Central Registry of Nurses.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnæ Association.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnæ Association.

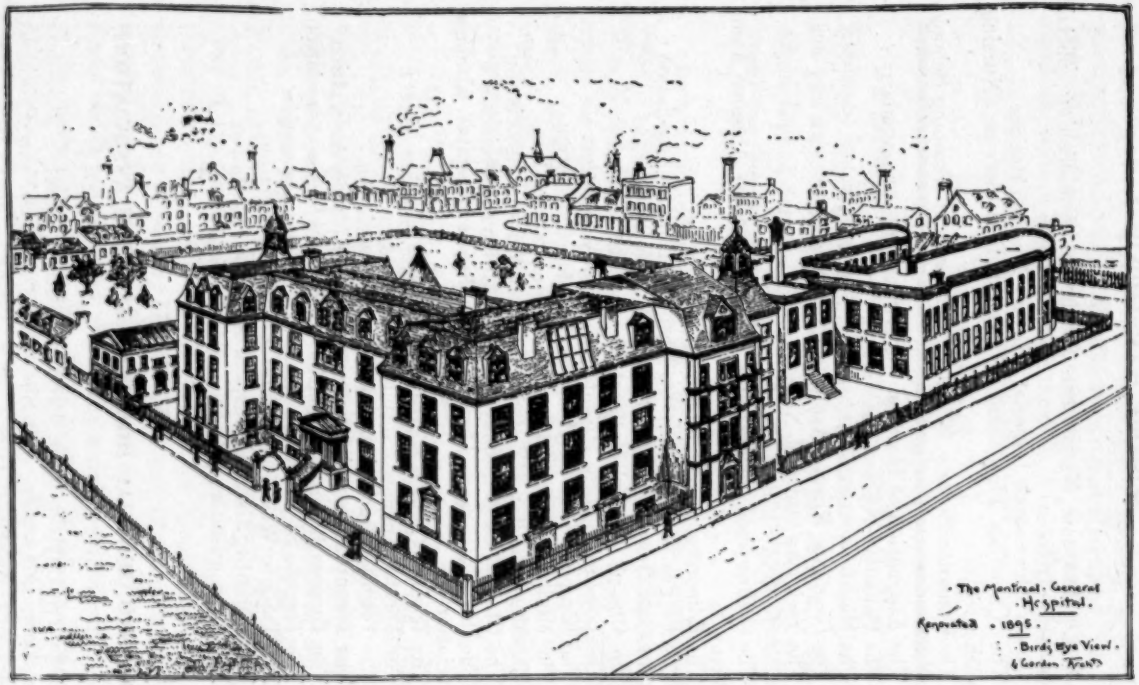
The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnæ Association.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION.

Officers, 1906-7: Hon. President, Miss Snively; President, Miss Lucy Bowerman, 349 Sherbourne St.; 1st Vice-President, Miss Clara Brown, T.G.H.; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Jessie Robson, 103 Gerrard St. E.; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Stewart, T.G.H.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss A. M. Stirling, 103 Gerrard St. E.; Treasurer, Miss Mareb Allan, T.G.H.; Directors: Miss E. Field, 505 Sherbourne St., Miss Julia



THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Stewart, 12 Selby St., Miss Annie Lennox, 11 Humberside Ave., Toronto Junction.

Conveners of Standing Committees: Sick Visiting, Miss H. Fralick; Legislation, Miss A. Lennox; Programme, Miss B. Crosby; Social, Miss Florence Davis, 179 College St.; Look-out, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, General Hospital; Representatives of the Central Registry Board, Miss Burkholder and Miss A. Boyd.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

Officers, 1906-7: Hon. President, Miss Brent; President, Miss J. Hamilton, 505 Sherbourne St.; 1st Vice-President, Miss G. Gowans; 2nd Vice-President, Miss J. Richardson; Secretary, Miss E. Jamieson, 105 Macpherson Ave.; Treasurer, Miss M. Hill, 105 Roxborough St.; Directors: Miss M. Gray, Miss C. Leman, Miss M. F. Blythe.

Conveners of Committees: Arrangement and Publication, Miss Goodall, 668 Euclid Ave.; Sick Visiting, Miss Annie McGarvey, 7 Rose Ave. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month at 3 p.m., in the Nurses' Residence.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The following ladies have received appointments as Staff Nurses: Miss E. Fraser, Miss M. H. Graham, Miss F. Macpherson, Miss N. Parke.

Postings and Transfers.

Matrons.—Miss M. Russell, R.R.C., to M. Hp., Colchester, from M. Hp., York; Miss E. J. Martin, to M. Hp., Chatham, from M. Hp., Hounslow.

Sisters.—Miss M. Mark, to R. H. Hp., Woolwich, on return from Malta; Miss C. K. E. Steel, to R. H. Hp., Woolwich, on return from South Africa; Miss G. E. Larner, to M. Hp., York, from R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss A. Nixon, to M. Hp., Hounslow, from R. V. Hp., Netley; Miss E. A. Cox, to the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank, London, S.W., from trooping duty, S.S. *Plassy;* Miss M. Smith, to R. V. Hp., Netley, from trooping duty, S.S. *Plassy;* Miss A. L. Walker, to Cambridge Hp., Aldershot, from trooping duty, S.S. *Plassy;* Miss K. Pearse, to M. Hp., Wyneberg, S.A., from M. Hp., Pretoria; Miss A. A. Wilson, to M. Hp., Pretoria,

S.A., from M. Hp., Wynberg; Miss W. G. Massey, to R. V. Hp., Netley, on return from Egypt.

Staff Nurses.—Miss E. M. Rentzsch and Miss H. Hartigan, to Malta, from R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss M. Brown and Miss S. Richards, to Malta, from the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank, London; Miss M. B. Williams and Miss M. J. Hepple, to Malta, from Cambridge Hp., Aldershot; Miss E. Fraser, to Cambridge Hp., Aldershot, on appointment; Miss C. M. MacRae, to R. V. Hp., Aldershot, on appointment; Miss S. O. Beamish, to M. Hp., York, from R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss M. Davis and Miss C. G. Lees, to Egypt, from the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank, London; Miss M. Antrobus, to Egypt, from R. V. Hp., Netley; Miss G. A. Aitchson, to M. Hp., Colchester, from R. V. Hp., York; Miss K. Roscoe, to M. Hp., Alexandria; Miss H. M. E. Macartney, to M. Hp., Cairo, Egypt; Miss M. S. Williams, to R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss E. M. Lovell, to R. V. Hp., Netley; Miss F. Macpherson, to the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank.

ARRIVALS.

Sisters.—Miss L. E. C. Steen and Miss W. G. Massey, from Egypt; Miss M. E. Neville, Miss B. F. Perkins and Miss M. Mark, from Malta.

PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned Sisters to be Matrons.—Miss A. S. Bond, R. R. C.; Miss J. Hoadley, R. R. C.; Miss E. J. Martin; Miss S. L. Wilshaw, R. R. C.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Staff Nurses.—Miss M. Byerley, Miss M. E. Medforth and Miss I. J. Pooley.

C. H. KEER.
Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

THE MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

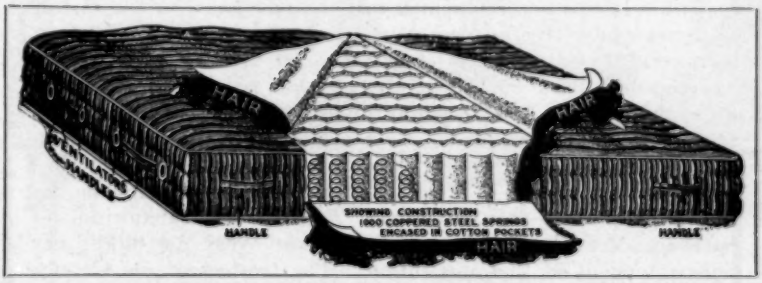
It is officially announced that existing vacancies for staff nurses in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service will be filled at once. The rates of pay range as follows: Matron-in-Chief, from £305 to £350; Principal Matron, £175 to £205; Matron, £75 to £150; Sister, £50 to £65; Staff Nurse, £40 to £45.

Furnished quarters and servants are provided, and allowances are given for board, for uniform, and for washing.

All members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service are required to take their turn of foreign service.

Applicants must be of good social position, and between the

The only Sanitary Mattress The only Comfortable Mattress
The only Ventilated Mattress



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This is the only Mattress on which a patient can be turned without lifting, recommended by all Physicians. Sold subject to trial and money refunded if not satisfactory. **Marshall Sanitary Mattresses** never sag or get hard, always soft and beautiful and will last a life time. Never need renovating. Send for Catalogue and prices.

Special Prices to Hospitals and Nurses

The MARSHALL SANITARY MATTRESS Co., Limited

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S.A., from M. Hp., Wynberg; Miss W. G. Massey, to R. V. Hp., Netley, on return from Egypt.

Staff Nurses.—Miss E. M. Rentzsch and Miss H. Hartigan, to Malta, from R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss M. Brown and Miss S. Richards, to Malta, from the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank, London; Miss M. B. Williams and Miss M. J. Hepple, to Malta, from Cambridge Hp., Aldershot; Miss E. Fraser, to Cambridge Hp., Aldershot, on appointment; Miss C. M. MacRae, to R. V. Hp., Aldershot, on appointment; Miss S. O. Beamish, to M. Hp., York, from R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss M. Davis and Miss C. G. Lees, to Egypt, from the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank, London; Miss M. Antrobus, to Egypt, from R. V. Hp., Netley; Miss G. A. Aitchson, to M. Hp., Colchester, from R. V. Hp., York; Miss K. Roscoe, to M. Hp., Alexandria; Miss H. M. E. Macartney, to M. Hp., Cairo, Egypt; Miss M. S. Williams, to R. H. Hp., Woolwich; Miss E. M. Lovell, to R. V. Hp., Netley; Miss F. Macpherson, to the Q. A. M. Hp., Millbank.

ARRIVALS.

Sisters.—Miss L. E. C. Steen and Miss W. G. Massey, from Egypt; Miss M. E. Neville, Miss B. F. Perkins and Miss M. Mark, from Malta.

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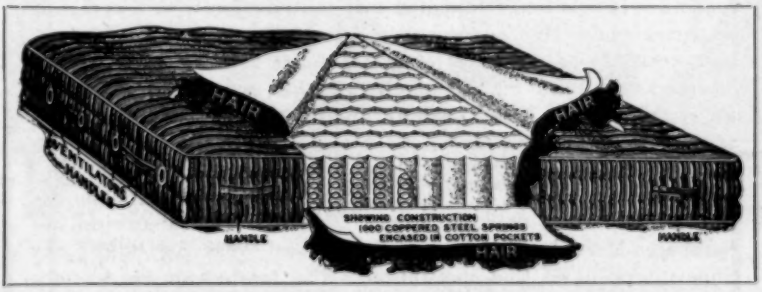

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Special Prices to Hospitals and Nurses

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140-144 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and must possess a certificate of not less than three years' training and service in medical and surgical nursing in a civil hospital of not less than 100 beds recognized by the Army Medical Advisory Board. Full particulars as to the conditions of service and forms of application for admission can be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the War Office, Whitehall, S.W., or personally to the Matron-in-Chief, at the same address, who will see candidates on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLINGWOOD GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Officers, 1907-8: President, Miss J. E. Carr; 1st Vice-President, Miss M. M. Redmond; 2nd Vice-President, Miss M. E. Knox; Secretary, Miss A. I. F. Morton; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Isabel McBride; Treasurer, Miss J. Cottrill.

Sick Visiting Committee: Misses Dawson, Lord, and Moore.

The meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month at 3 p.m., in the Board Room of the hospital.

Miss E. McPherson Dickson has been for nearly two years Lady Superintendent of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives. Two months ago, when certain reorganizing work was undertaken at the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, Miss Dickson, because of the ability she had shown in her own position, was asked to go to the Cottage Sanatorium as acting Lady Superintendent. It was never intended that the position with her should be permanent. Her services were too highly valued at Toronto. Last week Miss Dickson, after doing splendid work at Muskoka, returned to Toronto and resumed her duties as Lady Superintendent at the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives. Miss Addah Strouse has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium. She is a graduate of the Philadelphia Hospital Training School of 1901. For the past three years she has held an important position in the Adirondacks Sanatorium of Saranac, N.Y., having been for the past year Assistant Lady Superintendent of that institution. The trustees of the Cottage Sanatorium realize that for their particular work they have obtained an infinitely strong and trained official in the person of Miss Strouse.

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something and those who sit and inquire "why wasn't it done the other way?"—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

We Make Any Style Nurse's Bibs and Aprons to Order

THIS NURSE'S APRON is made of fine but strong cotton, is two yards wide, and finished with eight inch hem. The band is two inches wide and fastens with buttons and button-holes or made with button-holes for studs. Price.....57c

THE BIB is made to order in any style required. The one shown in picture as worn by the nurses of the General Hospital, Toronto, is pleated at waist and crossed at back and worn under the apron 43c

When ordering, please state waist measure and length of apron required.

THE CAP is made of muslin, with two frills and double border, edged with lace, each 12½c. Other styles and prices in stock.

COMFORT HOT WATER BOTTLE, finest red rubber, **$1.35, $1.60, $1.85, $2.15** according to size.

HICKS' CLINICAL THERMOMETER, from **65c** to **$2.00.**

Write for Drug Catalogue

THE **T. EATON Co.** LIMITED TORONTO. CANADA

The Contributors' Club.

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37—Pediatrics ..... Tuley
38—Gynæcology, Quiz Compends ..... Wells
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73—Materia Medica for Nurses ..... Groff
74—Medicine, Essentials of Practice of ..... Williams
75—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Essentials of ..... Morris
76—Chemistry, Essentials of Medical ..... Wolff
77—Nervous Diseases and Insanity, Essentials of ..... Shaw
78—Anatomy, Essentials of ..... Nancrede
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ALKALINE

Liquid - Powder - Paste

Teeth of persons subject to an acid or bilious stomach are liable to discoloration, which requires extra friction to remove. The Liquid, and Powder or Paste, used daily, will soon remove all such tartarous adhesions and leave the teeth clean and white, imparting a refreshing feeling to the mouth.

Very satisfactory results are obtained from using

LIQUID SOZODONT

at night, and

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, OR PASTE

in the morning.

THE MINISTERING ANGEL

Correspondence.

FROM A PRIVATE NURSE.

DEAR MADAM,—I have been private nursing since May, and often meet with difficulties which, were it not for our CANADIAN NURSE, would prove difficulties in every sense of the word.

Miss B— had not seen THE CANADIAN NURSE until we were nursing a case of typhoid together and my copy came in. She was delighted with it, as I knew she would be, and I am sure it will be a help to her, for like myself she has not been on her own responsibility very long.

Again thanking you for the help in the past year, and with every good wish to THE CANADIAN NURSE, I remain,

Very sincerely.

DR. GRENFELL'S VISIT TO OUR HOSPITAL.

We were all so pleased when we heard that Dr. Grenfell was in Woodstock and would pay us a visit. The medical staff met him in the directors' room at the hospital and presented him with an address and a book of views of the city in remembrance of his visit to us. Dr. Grenfell made a happy reply and referred to his work among the Deep Sea fishermen.

Particularly interesting were his remarks about the children who come under his care. On many occasions whole families are left destitute by the loss of father and brothers whose vessels have been wrecked on those treacherous, rocky shores. One of our patients, "little Tommy," with a tubercular knee, said, "I like him," and I think we all echoed what he said.

The new hospital at Harrington, which is to be opened this summer, has been partially furnished and equipped by some of the citizens of Woodstock, who are deeply interested in the work. Dr. Grenfell was then shown through the wards and surgical department, and expressed pleasure in all he saw. In the wards most of the patients had heard of the good work he has carried on for so many years on the Labrador Coast, and were all anxious to speak to the man who has accomplished so much for the sick and suffering. His double mission of preaching the Gospel and healing the sick is shown in so practical a way that his sermons are demonstrations of great good to mind and body.

Woodstock, Ont., Hospital, March 6th, 1907.

Instruction in Massage

Swedish Movements, Medical and Orthopaedic Gymnastics
Term : 3 Months Tuition Fee : $60.00

Course in Electro-Therapy
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Term : 6 Weeks Tuition Fee : $30.00

The different branches of Instruction may be commenced at the same time and finished within three months

PAYMENTS ON CONVENIENT TERMS

All Students Get Hospital Experience

6,793 Mechanical Treatments given in 1906

Summer Classes open June 27th, 1907

Particulars and free booklet on Massage upon request

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1711 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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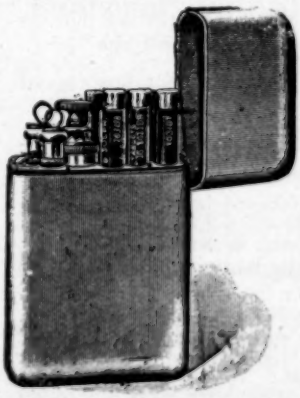

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PHONE M. 306

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One of these special bottles of GLYCO-THYMOLINE will be sent

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Express Prepaid

to any TRAINED NURSE on application.

We want you to know the value of GLYCO-THYMOLINE. It stands on its merits.

Mention this Magazine
KRESS & OWEN COMPANY
210 Fulton Street, New York

Hospital and Training School Department

A NEW hospital at Picton, Ont., is proposed.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, at Saskatoon is now open.

WE hear that Regina is erecting a Roman Catholic Hospital.

FOR the year 1906, the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, admitted 3,112 patients.

A LAUNDRY costing $4,000 has been built at the Brockville General Hospital.

A $50,000 bequest has been left to the Protestant General Hospital, at Ottawa.

THE Grey Nuns, of Montreal, will erect a hospital at Regina, to cost $90,000.

SASKATOON is building two new hospitals, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant one.

THE sum of $500,000 will be raised to complete the Notre Dame Hospital in Montreal.

MISS CATHERINE GREER, V.P.H., Fredericton, is doing private nursing in Presque Isle, Me.

SHERBROOKE, Que., intends erecting a very handsome Roman Catholic Hospital in the near future.

MISS TROUT, of Harriston, spent a short time with her parents in Wiarton during the Easter vacation.

IT is intended by the Jews of Montreal to build a hospital of their own, called the Mount Sinai Hospital.

A DONATION of $15,000 has been given for a ward for incurable consumptives at the Hamilton City Hospital.

THE V. O. N. Hospital at New Liskeard is to be opened in May, with Miss W. S. Keith as lady superintendent.

THE Royal Victoria Hospital admitted during January 319 patients, and treated 2,310 in the outdoor department.

MISS BESSIE MURRAY, Class '00, V.P.H., Fredericton, expects to leave about the middle of May for a trip to Europe.

DRS. F. G. FINLEY, Lafleur and Martin have been appointed Professors in Medicine and Clinical Medicine at McGill University.

LONDON will probably give grants as follows this year for hospital and health purposes: The Hospital for Consumptives, $20,000; the Isolation Hospital, $75,000, and the Hygienic Institute, $50,000.

In all disorders of the respiratory tract in which inflammation or cough is a conspicuous factor, incomparably beneficial results can be secured by the administration of

Glyco=Heroin (Smith)

The preparation instantly diminishes cough, augments expulsion of secretions, dispels oppressive sense of suffocation, restores regular, pain-free respiration and subdues inflammation of the air passages.

The marked analgesic, antispasmodic, balsamic, expectorant, mucus-modifying and inflammation-allaying properties of GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH) explain the curative action of the Preparation in the treatment of

Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Pulmonary Phthisis, Asthma, Whooping Cough

and the various disorders of the breathing passages.

GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH) is admittedly the ideal heroin product. It is superior to preparations containing codeine or morphine, in that it is vastly more potent and does not beget the bye-effects common to those drugs.

DOSE.—The adult dose is one teaspoonful, repeated every two or three hours. For children of more than three years of age, the dose is from five to ten drops.

Samples and exhaustive literature bearing upon the preparation will be sent, post paid, on request.

MARTIN H. SMITH COMPANY,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Miss E. C. Shannon, late Matron of the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, is at present private nursing in Winnipeg.

Miss Eugenia Belleperche, graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, has taken up private nursing in Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Edgar Horne, Class 1906, V.G.H., Halifax, N.S., is now doing duty at the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Miss Isabel Likely, V.P.H., Fredericton, has so far recovered from her injuries as to be able to drive a short distance each day.

Miss Elizabeth Knox, Class 1906, V.G.H., Halifax, N.S., went to Vancouver, B.C., early in January, to take up private nursing.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, Class 1906, V.G.H., Halifax, N.S., is taking a post-graduate course at the New York Lying-In Hospital.

Miss Dora Hickey, graduate of the Winnipeg General, was quietly married to Dr. Wardell, of Moose Jaw, on Saturday 20th, at 5 p.m.

Miss E. B. Barwick of the Toronto Central Registry, and Mrs. Annie Yorke, spent the Easter holidays in Baltimore and Washington.

Miss Cotton, who was in charge of the Carman Hospital in Miss Vembales absence, has returned to Winnipeg, and private nursing again.

Miss Annie Andrews is at present in charge of the Rolland M. Boswell Hospital, Miss Playfair having resigned and gone east to Kingston, Ont.

Mrs. Jardine, Night Superintendent of the S.C.H., Toronto, will return shortly to her home in Uxbridge, where she will take up private nursing.

For January, in the Montreal General Hospital, there were 20 deaths, 287 admissions, and 261 discharged. The outdoor department treated 4,306 cases.

Miss McWilliams, Superintendent R.A.H., Fergus spent her Easter holidays in Toronto, where she attended the annual meeting of the O. G. N. A.

The graduate nurses of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital are looking forward to forming in the near future a Nurses' Alumnæ Association.

We announce with regret the resignation of Miss Lawler, 1st assistant to the Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, Toronto General Hospital, which is to take effect this month. Miss Stewart, 2nd assistant, has been promoted to the vacant position.

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Absolutely pure, with a most delicious flavor, made by a scientific blending of the best cocoa beans grown in different parts of the world.

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Walter Baker & Co., Limited

ESTABLISHED 1780 - - - - - DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE
86 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada

Mrs. J. W. St. John will probably remove from Toronto in the near future.

The nurses from 179 College Street have moved to Gerrard Street, and also the nurses from 380 King Street West, have moved to 146 Winchester Street, Toronto.

Miss Lillie E. Burns and Miss Florence Darling, graduates of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, have accepted positions in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, Ont.

Miss Ada Stoddart and Miss Josephine Young, graduates of V.G.H., Halifax, N.S., Class of 1906, are taking a post-graduate course at the Boston Lying-In Hospital.

Miss Amy Graham, Class 1906, V.G.H., Halifax, N.S., has resigned as head nurse of the post-operative wards at that hospital to do private nursing at her home in New Glasgow, N.S.

Mrs. Florence Bishop-Campbell and Miss Jean Cameron. Class '04, V. G. H., Halifax, N.S., have accepted positions as head nurses at the Day and Kimble Hospital, Putnam, Conn.

Miss Edythe Essex, a graduate of Victoria General Hospital, London, Ontario, is Superintendent of the V. O. Hospital at Thessalon, during the absence on long leave of Miss McDuffie.

Mr. Charles Redmond, Class 1905, V. G. H., Halifax, N.S., has accepted a position at the Halifax Infirmary. This hospital is for private patients, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

Miss M. G. Houghton, graduate M.G.H., has resigned her position as Superintendent of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital. Miss Lawrence, the Assistant Superintendent, will take charge for the present.

Miss Bessie Phillips, L.S.I., Class 1906, has accepted a position as head nurse in the Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y., and Miss Jessie Argue, also of Class 1906, is taking a post-graduate course in the same hospital.

Miss Christine MacFadyen recently resigned her position as Assistant Superintendent of the Ottawa Maternity Hospital, to accept an appointment as operating room supervisor at the McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.

The Salvation Army, of Halifax, N.S., have just bought a valuable property on Tower Road, and are going to open a Maternity Hospital for paying and non-paying patients. This will be the first hospital of its kind in Halifax.

On April 20, by the afternoon mail, the postman brought the Editor of this department two letters, one from Dawson City, Y.T., and the other from Labrador. Surely our journal is forming a connecting link between the extreme points of Canada.

First Showing of the Spring Embroideries at Simpson's

TASTEFUL WOMEN will be delighted to hear that Simpson's new embroideries are in. We are making a special and a comprehensive showing of them now. Come and see, and come prepared to admire. All the best Switzerland could show us has been culled for the utmost variety consistent with the Simpson standard of daintiness. The assortment comprises All-overs, Insertions, Edgings, Flouncings, Beadings, Skirtings, Medallions and "Baby" Edgings and Insertions in sets of Nainsook and Swiss. It is impossible to describe the beauty, fineness of quality, exclusiveness and newness of these embroideries in cold type. Here are details as to prices:

Cambric Embroideries. Cambric Embroideries from 1 inch to 5 inches wide, per yard, **5c** to **50c.**

Cambric Insertions. Cambric Insertions, from 1 inch to 4 inches wide, per yard, **5c** to **40c.**

Nainsook Embroideries. Nainsook Embroideries, from 3-4 inch wide to 5 inches, per yard, **10c** to **75c.**

"Baby" Nainsook and Swiss Sets. Nainsook and Swiss Sets in the finest designs, 1-8 inch to 8 inches, with insertions to match, in two widths, prices per yard, **10c** to **85c.**

Corset Covers Embroideries. Corset Covers Embroideries, in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss, 16 inches wide, per yard, **25c** to **$1.25.**

All-over Embroideries. All-over Embroideries, in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, 22 inches wide in the small dainty "baby" effects; also "Blousing" in handsome designs in "eyelet" blind and "shadow," per yard, **$1.00** to **$3.50.**

Blousing Insertions. Insertions in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss for "blouses" in all the latest patterns, immense assortment in "shadow," "blind" and eyelet effects, 2 to 6 inches wide, per yard, **25c** to **$1.50.**

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

THE new property acquired by the Montreal General Hospital will provide an entire square for this historic hospital, as well as part of another square. When it is rebuilt there will probably not be a finer hospital on this continent.

THE Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary, gave their annual ball on April 2. The proceeds amounted to about $425. Part of the above amount will be used for the erection of balconies from the first and second floors of the hospital.

THE Alexandra Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Montreal, is doing good work. In 158 cases of diphtheria there were 12 deaths, one death in 74 cases of scarlet fever, and one in 42 cases of measles. The average daily stay was 22, and the daily cost was $1.24.

THE Montreal General Hospital, in its eighty-fifth annual report, reports 3,458 patients, or a daily average of 201. There were 254 deaths. The average daily cost was $1.54. In the outdoor department 46,982 patients were treated. The income was over $100,000.

MISS CLARA EVANS, Superintendent of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital, Nelson, B.C., will spend the next three months at her home in Port Arthur. Miss Evans is only now recovering from a long and serious illness, and her friends hope a rest at home will quite restore her to good health.

MRS. ANNA M. STAEBLER is now Superintendent of Nurses at the McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa. Mrs. Staebler is a Canadian, and was trained at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. She had charge of a Philadelphia hospital for some time before being appointed to McKeesport.

THE semi-annual meeting of the trustees of St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, N.S., was a most interesting one. The trustees were gratified with the results and tendered Mr. McDonald a vote of thanks for his gratuitous work as treasurer of the institution. The work of Miss Janet Cameron, Superintendent of the Hospital, was referred to most favorably, and she was granted a three months' leave of absence to visit leading hospitals in Canada and the United States.

THE Nurses' Social Club, of Toronto, held its open meeting in the Temple Building on the evening of April 17. There were over a hundred nurses and their friends present, all seeming to enjoy themselves. A short informal programme, given by the Misses Slaght, Martin and Dow, and Mr. Parton, was very much enjoyed, after which the committee did the honors by serving the guests with coffee and cake. A few remarks were made by Miss Bowerman on the subject of the Nurses' Club House, which is so much desired by the nurses. The next meeting will be held May 15, when a lecture will be given by Rev. Dr. Teefy.

PURE MILK

Unsweetened

Preserved by Sterilization

Jersey Sterilized Cream is pure milk evaporated to the consistency of cream, and thoroughly sterilized.

Nothing is removed from the milk but water, and nothing whatever is added to it.

It is guaranteed Pure Milk condensed.

Truro Condensed Milk Co., Limited, Truro, N.S.

JAEGER
PURE WOOL
UNDERWEAR

Does more than clothe the body,—it protects the system against chills and other ailments incident to the change of season. It has a hardening and invigorating effect on the whole system.

Write for illustrated catalogue and for Dr. Jaeger's book on "Health Culture" sent free.

DR. JAEGER CO., Limited
316 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal
286 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Invalid Cookery

FOR THE USE OF THE
Trained Nurse
And all Others Who Have to Cook and Serve Food for Invalids.

Individual Recipes

ALSO A CHAPTER ON
The Feeding of Infants
With Full Instructions for Every Mother.

ISSUED BY THE ALUMNÆ OF
The Hospital for Sick Children
College Street, Toronto

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

SEND ORDERS TO
MISS MARY GRAY
505 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto

Miss Maria Roome Macdonald has now recovered sufficiently to go to the country for some weeks preparatory to resuming her duties as Superintendent of Nurses in the Victoria Public Hospital at Halifax. We join with Miss Macdonald's many friends in congratulating her upon her excellent recovery.

The Alexandra and St. Paul's Hospitals for Contagious Diseases in Montreal, will shortly enter on a new contract with the city for twenty-five years, at the end of which time the city may expropriate both hospitals. The new contract provides that the city shall be represented on the Board of Governors, and that the annual grant to each hospital will be $30,000.

We are glad to announce that Miss M. Vernon Young is recovering, after a serious illness, which has lasted ever since the conclusion of her professional duties at Government House, Ottawa, last January. Miss Young was confined to bed ten weeks, and has been advised by her physicians not to go on with her nursing for a year. For the present she will reside at the M.G.H. Nurses' Club, 59 Park Avenue, Montreal.

The late Mrs. Lett, of Collingwood, has left several important bequests to the Collingwood General and Marine Hospital, probably amounting in all to some $10,000. It will be remembered that Mrs. Lett was really the founder of this hospital, which will long stand as a monument of her love and devotion to those in sickness and distress. In addition to bequests in money, Mrs. Lett's will provided that the linen, table napery and furniture of her home are to be at the disposal of the hospital.

In the report of the St. John Public Hospital, presented to the Legislature of New Brunswick by the Premier, it is stated that 1,186 patients were treated during the year. Of this number 750 were discharged as cured, 232 as showing improvement, and 12 as incurable. Ninety-five died and 80 are still under treatment; 446 were males and 740 females; 428 were married. The number of operations performed was 262. Of the patients 499 were residents of St. John city and county, 251 came from points in New Brunswick outside of St. John and 436 from outside New Brunswick. The receipts for the year were $52,000.

Miss Margaret Murray, of Toronto, was recently appointed Superintendent of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is reported in the press that the Grand Rapids Labor Unions have requested her deportation under the Alien Labor Law. We think there must be a mistake, as members of a profession are expressly exempted in the provisions of this law. We are assured in later and more authentic news from Grand Rapids that press accounts in this matter are entirely misleading, and that the Labor Unions and the Board of Health have taken no stand at all against Canadian nurses. It is now thought that no further trouble need be anticipated.

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THE second annual meeting of the Collingwood General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association was held on Thursday, May 2, in the Board Room of the Hospital. The election of officers was as follows: Hon. President, Miss Morton; President, Miss Jennie Carr; 1st Vice-President, Miss M. Redmond; 2nd Vice-President, Miss M. Knox; Secretary, Miss Gerald Morton; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. McBride; Treasurer, Miss P. J. Cottrill, Sick Visiting Committee, Miss E. Dawson, Miss M. Lord, Miss A. Moore.

SUFFICIENT money has been raised to guarantee the erection of a new hospital in Orillia in the near future. Orillia is badly in need of a hospital, and for some years a committee (the local doctors and other prominent townspeople) have been making strenuous efforts to procure one. A fine site, consisting of 2 1-4 acres, on the corner of Mississaga and Frederick Streets has just been purchased by the Hospital Board for $3,500. While final plans for the new building have not yet been definitely decided upon, a modern building, costing $18,000 or more, may be said to be what they have in view. It is hoped to have it erected this summer. The ladies of the town have formed an auxiliary, and are raising money for the purpose of furnishing the new hospital.

AT the April meeting of the Toronto General Hospital Alumnæ Association most interesting letters were read from members in the Foreign Field, viz., Miss Helen Melville, Anatolia Central Africa; Miss Mary Allen, of the China Island Mission at Shanghai, and Miss Harriet Thomson, of Indore, India. These letters, with their tales of suffering and ignorance, and yet withal the hopefulness of the Christian nurse shining through, which counts nothing too hard or disagreeable if she can but win souls to Christ, cannot help being an inspiration to the nurses who stay at home, and are too apt in the midst of comforts to think that this life has all that is wanted in life. At the next meeting "Nursing Ethics" will be discussed, and also letters read from nurses in Jamaica and Persia. This was to have been missionary day, but circumstances arose which necessitated the change.

THE Alumnæ Association of the Guelph General Hospital held their quarterly meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. Douglas, on Saturday, April 27. There was a good attendance. A very interesting letter was read by Miss Walker from Miss Borthwick, Superintendent Macon Hospital, Macon, Ga. Macon is a railroad centre and there are a great many emergency cases brought to the hospital. Mrs. Anderson read an interesting report of the annual meeting of O. G. N. A., held in Toronto. The Ladies Aid of the hospital are undertaking a "Made in Canada Fair" in June, and asked the alumnæ to take a booth, which they agreed to do. The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m., when Mrs. Douglas entertained the members to afternoon tea.

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Miss M. M. Morley gave a very interesting paper on "Massage," at the monthly meeting of the H. S. C. Alumnæ, after which a very pleasant informal tea was held, at which Miss Kinder and three other guests were present.

The monthly meeting of the Alumnæ Association of the H. F. S. C., Toronto, was held in the Nurses' Residence on February 14th. There was a good attendance. Miss E. Jameson gave a short account of her work while in Los Angeles. Tea was served at half-past four o'clock in the Reception Room. Among those present were Miss Brent, Miss McKim, Miss Bowerman, Miss Yorke and Miss Graves. Mr. J. Ross Robertson spoke to the members of the association about the book on Invalid Cookery.

The closing meeting of the Nurses' Social Club was a memorable one, a lecture being given by Rev. Father Teefy on "A Visit to Rome." The whole lecture was not only interesting and eloquent but impressive. The lecturer has been twice in Rome and is very familiar with the historic scenes he describes. On the last visit he was particularly favored by having five interviews with the Sovereign Pontiff. Miss Martin and Miss Dow, and Messrs. Davis and Cutting contributed a pleasing musical programme, after which the audience enjoyed refreshments.

The Alumnæ Association of the Toronto Western Hospital held its annual "At Home," March 5th, at the nurses' residence, 24 Rosebery Avenue. A very pleasant time was spent, but owing to the stormy weather a number were detained from attending. Several of our members who reside out of the city favored us with their presence. We all enjoyed having Miss Johnston, late of Battleford, Sask., with us. The Association holds its monthly meetings on the last Thursday of each month, 2.30 p.m., at 24 Rosebery Avenue. The officers are Mrs. Annie York, President, 400 Manning Avenue; Miss Georgina Woodland, Secretary, 121 Carleton Street; Miss Clara Ovens, Treasurer, 502 Spadina Avenue.

The H. S. C. Alumnæ Association are greatly pleased about the success which has already attended the sale of their book on "Invalid Cookery." We are informed that every one who sees a copy or even reads the advertisement in The Canadian Nurse, at once telephones (or telegraphs) Miss Gray for a copy, and and when the first annual dinner of the Editorial Board of The Canadian Nurse takes place, it is arranged that the menu shall be composed entirely of recipes from this book! It is intended that a copy shall be sent to all the hospitals in the Dominion of Canada. Forty-five copies have already gone to Ontario hospitals (postage paid), from which a number of orders are expected, as soon as the busy hospital officials have a moment to look at this book.

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THE usual monthly meeting of the Collingwood General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association was held in the Board Room of the Hospital on Thursday, April 4. The attendance was small, so many of the members being engaged in their professional duties out of town. The usual order of the meeting was set aside, and very interesting accounts given of the annual meeting of the O.G.N.A. in Toronto. There was also a discussion on the best methods to be pursued in interesting others in the CANADIAN NURSE. The following have been ill in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during April: Mrs. W. J. Bassett, President Women's Board of Management; Miss Dolly Cameron, graduate Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Miss Tatt, graduate Melrose Hospital, Boston, and Miss Mary Lord, graduate General and Marine Hospital Collingwood.

THE last meeting of the A.G.N.O. showed more clearly than ever the need in Toronto of a nurses' club-house. When the outside nurses are ready and willing to go to the expense of a journey to Toronto to attend the Association, surely the Toronto nurses ought to provide a headquarters for them. But this club would not only benefit those from outside, but be of constant help to those nurses in the city. It means of course that the loyalty and financial help of all the nurses in the city must be given to it. The committee in charge are working well, but money is needed. Will the nurses be prepared to help if a personal canvas should be required? This undertaking would increase the prestige of the nurses very much, and possibly help us in our efforts to get registration, and thus to have nursing recognized legally as a profession in Canada. The club-house will not interfere with any of the existing nurses' homes in the city.

BIRTH.

FLEMING.—On March 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fleming, a daughter. Mrs. Fleming was formerly Miss Sinclair, graduate of V. P. H., Fredericton, N.B.

MARRIAGES.

NEWTON—CAMPBELL.—At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, April 5, Ethel N. Campbell, graduate of the Lady Stanley Institute, Class 1906, to Mr. William Newton, Ottawa.

BOWER—JOHNSTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Athens, Ont., Eleanor Johnston, graduate of the Lady Stanley Institute, Class 1902, to Dr. Ira Bower, Ottawa.

We have received a reprint, entitled "The Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, and its Post-Graduate School for Nurses," which contains much interesting information, and several beautiful pictures of the nurses' rooms, and other views of this very fine modern hospital. Our readers will remember that this appeared as an article last month in the *American Journal of Nursing*.

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The Canadian Practitioner, one of the best friends of THE CANADIAN NURSE, is always a welcome visitor, and invariably contains original articles, editorials and notes of great interest and value.

The Canada Lancet has recently been added to our Exchange List. It is the oldest medical journal in the Dominion. The last number contains a notable article by Dr. Amyot on "The Water Supply of Toronto."

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery, a medical journal successful from a business as well as a professional standpoint, is another valued exchange. A recent number contained the finest sketch we have seen of the life of the late Dr. Peters. It was written by Mr. I. H. Cameron.

The Psychological Clinic has just been- founded in the University of Pennsylvania, and is our latest exchange. We are much interested in it. It is devoted to the study and treatment of abnormal and backward children. The Editor, Prof. Lightner Witmer, is to be congratulated upon his journal.

Infant Education. By ERIC PRITCHARD, M.D. London: Henry Kimpton, 13 Furnival Street. 2s.

This is the first number of the Borough of St. Marylebone's Health Society's Lecture Series, and it is a most refreshing volume to come across. It is original, interesting, almost racy in parts, and covers, in small compass, a great field. This it does so well that we can only advise our readers to get a copy for themselves. The lecture on The Formation of Habits and that on The "Points" of an Infant, are worth their weight in gold.

Notes on the Care of Babies and Young Children. For the use of Teachers. By BLANCHE TUCKER. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row. 1s.

This is an excellent little book. Nurses who have to make addresses on these subjects, and also all nurses engaged in school and health department work, will find it a most sensible, accurate and useful book, and well worthy of a place on the book-shelf.

Growth. By GRAHAM TRAVERS. Toronto: The Musson Book Co.

"Real good stories" the good nurse is always on the look-out for, both for herself and for her convalescent patient. This is one. The author, Graham Travers, whom our readers will remember as the writer of "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," is Miss Margaret Todd, M.D., of Edinburgh. Doctors and nurses and other charming people inhabit this book. It is pleasant, and even inspiring reading.

Talks to First Year Nurses. By ALFRED T. HAWES, M.D. Boston: Whitcomb & Burrows. $1.25.

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